

INFORMATION REPORT

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3. Biological warfare training was given to students of military medical academies. Civilians were not permitted to enter these institutions. In all other universities and institutes, all students were given general military training such as topography, technique and practice of shooting (rifles and machine guns), throwing hand grenades, etc.
4. According to rumors, the bacteria which were being considered by the Soviets for use as offensive BW agents were anthrax, tularemia (or its variants), and the toxin of fungus stachybotrys.
5. The full title of the Institute imeni D K Zabolotny is the Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology imeni Zabolotny, Akademiya Nayk, Ukrainian SSR. It is located in Kiev, and the old name of the street was Welyka - Zhytomyrska Street. The present location is given as 28 Hershuni Street. (See Footnote for exact location) The institute is not large; it

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- 2 -

occupies two, two story houses. It has the best German and Soviet equipment and employs the best bacteriologists, e.g., Prof Drobotko, academician Cholodnyi, and others. Its principal activities are human epidemiology and agricultural microbiology (illnesses of plants).

6. The Russian title of "Oblast Microbiological Institute is Oblastnoi Sanitarno - Bacteriologicheskij Institute". (See Footnote for the location of this institute and the Pasteur Station). This is a scientific, practical institution, while the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Science is a research institution. Prof Drobotko is the one scientist [redacted] who may be working at the Oblast Microbiological Institute. [redacted]

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7. The Kievskij Veterinarnyj Institute is located in Holosijev, a suburb of Kiev. Its clinics are located in another suburb, Stalinka. (See Footnote for exact location). The institute was very well equipped, but largely destroyed during the war. A part was evacuated by the Soviets, and the rest by Germans to Germany. [redacted] The greater part of the research personnel remained, among whom were these young, outstanding scientists: Slabospicki, microbiologist; Korstich, epizootologist; Kasianenko, anatomist; Ponomanenko, pathologist. Residing outside of the USSR are Prof Korsunskij (Minneapolis, Minnesota); Prof Krasheninnikov, parasitologist (USA); Prof Hrynorenko (Europe); and Prof Himmelreich (Europe).

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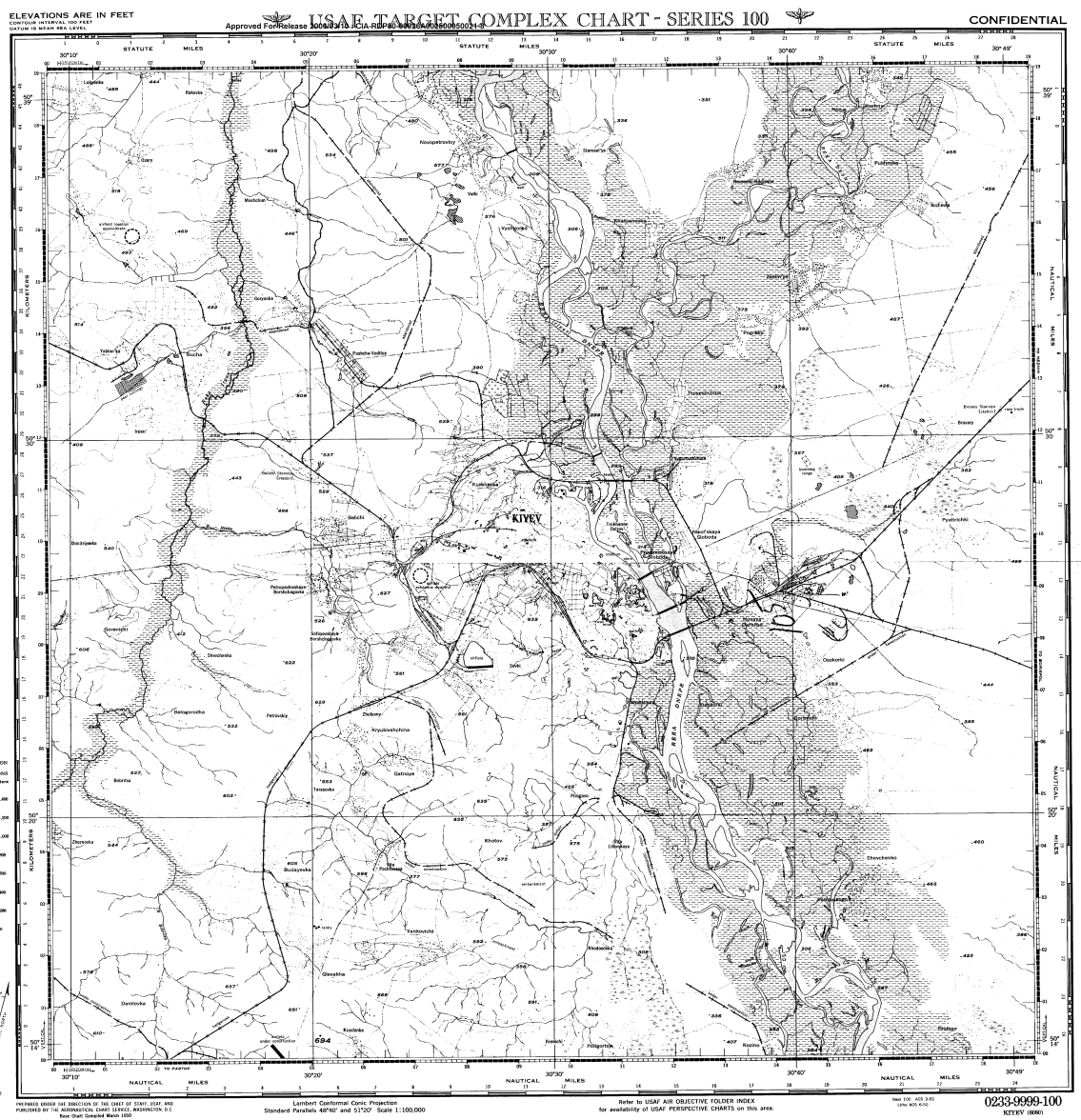
8. [redacted] two microbiological institutes in Kiev were working on problems of war [redacted] Before World War II, Soviet scientists were engaged mainly in work on poison gas, chlorine and others).

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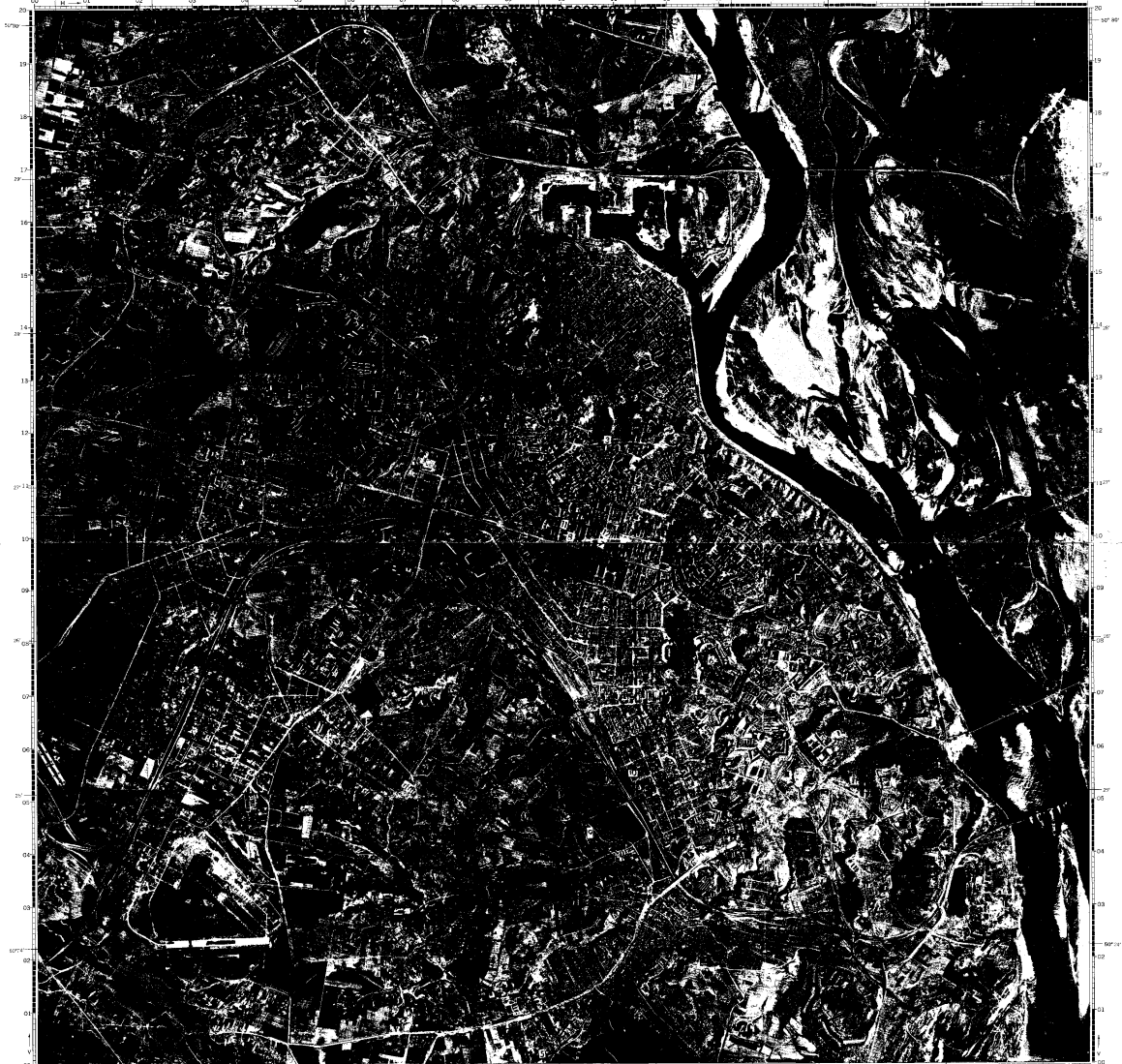
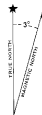


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